

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.57, material omitted from the original specification and drawings that was incorporated in one or more cross referenced applications is being added via amendment. Care was taken to add no new subject matter.

**Please change the first full paragraph of page 5 to read as shown below:**

The importance of analyzing these different factors will vary by process, enterprise and organization. However, in aggregate they can alter the economics of a process in such a way that the best set of process features are used when enterprise or organization value and risk are optimized and will be different than the “optimal” set of features for the stand-alone process. The enterprises and organizations operating the process are, of course, interested in optimizing their own financial performance so the utility of process analysis applications that don’t consider this perspective is questionable at best. The segments of value analyzed by the invention described herein are shown in the table below

<u>Segment of enterprise value</u>	<u>Valuation methodology</u>
• <u>Current-operation value (COPTOT) – value of operation that is developing, making, supplying and selling products and/or services</u>	<u>Income valuation</u>
• <u>Excess net financial assets (aka Excess financial assets)</u>	<u>Total Net Financial Assets valued using GAAP – (amount required to support current operation)</u>
• <u>Real Options &amp; Contingent Liabilities (aka Real options)</u>	<u>Real option algorithms and optional allocation of industry options</u>
• <u>Derivatives – includes all hedges, swaps, swaptions, options and warrants</u>	<u>Risk Neutral Valuation</u>
• <u>Market Sentiment</u>	<u>Market Value* – (COPTOT + <math>\sum</math> Real Option Values + <math>\sum</math> Derivatives + <math>\sum</math> Excess Financial Assets)</u>

\* The user also has the option of specifying the total value

**Please change Table 1 on page 15 to read as shown below:**

**Table 1**

1. Process owner
2. Mode of operation (continuous or batch)
3. Metadata standard

4. Process resource and feature map
5. Location of process management system database and metadata (optional)
6. Location of simulation system databases and metadata (optional)
7. Location of external database and metadata (optional)
8. Location of Owner Value and RiskMap® System database and metadata (optional)
9. Location of Owner basic financial system and metadata (optional)
10. Location of Owner advanced financial system and metadata (optional)
11. Location of Owner operation system and metadata (optional)
12. Location of Owner asset system(s) and metadata (optional)
13. Scenario (combined normal, extreme is default)
14. Location of account structure
15. Base currency
16. Risk free cost of capital
17. Risk adjusted cost of capital
18. Management report types (text, graphic, both)
19. Default reports
20. Default missing data procedure
21. Maximum time to wait for user input
22. Maximum number of generations to process without improving fitness
23. Structure of enterprise (segments of value, elements of value etc.)

**Please change the last paragraph on page 54 of the March 22, 2008 supplemental amendment to read as shown below:**

The software in block 395 continually calculates the maximum enterprise value for each of the minimum risk strategies (normal, extreme and combined scenarios) defined in the previous section. The software in the block starts this process by retrieving data from the system settings table (140), the operation system table (171), the external database table (165), the advanced finance system table (157), the element/external factor definition table (162), the risk reduction activity/product table (174), the statistics table (178), the scenarios table (175), the financial forecasts table (168), the factor variables table (167) and the analysis definition table (158) as required to define and initialize a probabilistic simulation model for each scenario. The preferred embodiment of the probabilistic simulation model is a Markov Chain Monte Carlo model, however, other simulation models can be used with similar results. The model for each risk scenario is optimized by using an genetic optimization algorithm to identify the maximum enterprise value given the scenario risk profile. After the point of maximum value and minimum risk is identified for each scenario, the enterprise risk levels are increased and reduced in small increments and the optimization process is repeated until the efficient frontier for each scenario has been defined. The baseline efficient frontier is based on the scenario that combined normal and extreme risk scenarios, however the results of all 3 sets of calculations (normal, extreme and combined) are saved in the report table (164) before processing advances to a block 247.